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4	Telephone: (415) 703-2831
5	Attorneys for Complainant
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8 9	BEFORE THE BOARD OF PODIATRIC MEDICINE  MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA  DIVISION OF ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS
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11	In the Matter of the Accusation ) No. D-4840 Against:
12	RALPH S. BENARD, D.P.M.
13	450 Sutter Street, #1325 ) San Francisco, California 94108 )
14	License No. E-739,
15	Respondent. )
16	TARES AS DAMES DEPARTMENT OF THE STREET OF THE STREET
17	JAMES M. RATHLESBERGER, complainant, charges and
18	alleges as follows:
19	1. He is the Executive Officer of the Board of
20	Podiatric Medicine of the Medical Board of California and makes
	these charges and allegations in his official capacity and not
21	otherwise.
22	2. On or about November 11, 1949, respondent Ralph S.
23	Benard (hereinafter referred to as "respondent") was issued
24	podiatry certificate number E-739 authorizing him to practice
25	podiatric medicine. The aforementioned certificate has continued
26	in full force and effect at all times material hereto and will
27	expire on December 31, 1992, unless renewed.
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3. Business and Professions Code sections 2222, 2227 and 2234 provide, in pertinent part, that the Board of Podiatric Medicine shall take disciplinary action against any podiatry certificate holder who is guilty of unprofessional conduct.

- 4. Business and Professions Code section 2234 provides, in pertinent part, that unprofessional conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following: . . . (b) Gross negligence, (c) Repeated negligent acts, and (d) Incompetence.
- 5. Business and Professions Code section 2497.5(a) provides that the Board of Podiatric Medicine may request the administrative law judge, under his or her proposed decision in resolution of a disciplinary proceeding before the Board, to direct any licensee found guilty of unprofessional conduct to pay to the Board a sum not to exceed the actual and reasonable costs of the investigation and prosecution of the case.

## FOR CAUSES FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

6. Respondent has been guilty of unprofessional conduct pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 2234(b) (gross negligence), 2234(c) (repeated negligent acts) and 2234(d) (incompetence), thereby providing grounds for disciplinary action under sections 2222, 2227, and 2234 of said Code, as follows:

Beginning on or about August 23, 1984, and continuing through December 3, 1984, respondent rendered podiatric care and treatment to patient E. G. 1/2. Said patient was a twenty-six year

<sup>1.</sup> Initials are used in the interests of privacy. The full name of the patient will be made known to respondent pursuant to a request for discovery under Government Code section

old diabetic female who presented a history of insulin dependent juvenile diabetes that was compounded with peripheral neuropathy and inability to adequately control her diabetes. Said patient also presented a history of ulcerations of her feet and of less than normal circulation.

On or about October 23, 1984, and continuing thereafter, respondent diagnosed, treated, and cared for said patient in a grossly negligent and/or negligent and/or incompetent manner, as more particularly alleged as follows:

- (a) On or about October 23, 1984, respondent surgically removed Haglund's deformities (heel bumps) in both of the patient's feet by means of retrocalcaneal exostectomies. Prior to commencing said surgical procedure, respondent failed to discuss more conservative treatment options with the patient and failed to inform her of the risks or possible complications of this type of procedure, in this case. Thus, any consent to surgery was not informed consent.
- (b) In electing to perform said surgical procedure, in lieu of more conservative treatment options, respondent failed to consider that this type of surgical procedure was contraindicated by neurological and vascular deficits present in the patient.
- (c) In performing said surgical procedures, respondent failed to require post-operative immobilization of the extremity, as required by the circumstance of the patient's neuropathy.

  Further, performing this procedure on both feet simultanously increased the risk of post-surgical complications.

11507.6.

In performing said surgical procedure, respondent 1 2 ruptured both of the patient's Achilles tendons; thereafter, he 3 failed to diagnose said rupture either at the time of surgery or during follow-up patient examinations on October 29, November 5, 4 5 November 9, November 20, and November 30, 1984. During this time frame, respondent failed to diagnose the Achilles tendon rupture 6 despite patient complaints of pain, swelling, "pops", and 7 difficulty walking, and instead instituted and continued a 8 9 physical therapy regimen. Based on said failure to diagnose, 10 appropriate treatment of the patient's bilateral Achilles tendon 11 rupture was unreasonably delayed, leading to aggravation of the 12 injury. 13 WHEREFORE, it is prayed that a hearing be held and that 14 thereafter the Board of Podiatric Medicine issue a decision that 15 suspends or revokes respondent's podiatry certificate, directs 16 respondent to pay to the Board a sum not to exceed the actual and 17 reasonable costs of the investigation and prosecution of this

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DATED:

July 20, 1992

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Complainant

case, and takes such other action as is deemed just and proper.

d of Podiatric Medicine

Medical Board of California